BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, AUG. 10, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THE SECOND WEEK IN AUGUST.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
9. Sunday—Bat. of Cedar Run, 1862	5 13	6 47
10. Monday—Bat. of Oak Hill, Mo., '61	5 14	6 46
11. Tuesday	5 14	6 46
12. Wednesday—Albert Gallatin d. 1849	5 15	6 45
13. Thursday	5 16	6 44
14. Friday	5 17	6 43
15. Saturday	5 18	6 42

New Moon, Friday, August 14th, at 10:34 morning.
Full Moon, Friday, Aug. 28th.

Observations on Weather.—The past week clear and hot—good growing weather for crops. Seasonable rains with lightning Wednesday night, Aug. 5th. Thermometer above 90 degrees several days during week. Friday and Saturday 7th and 8th, warmest days of the summer—Thermometer 90.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Enemy Advancing in Virginia.

GORDONSVILLE, July 8.—Gentlemen just from Brandy Station says the enemy are in force four miles beyond Brandy, from the direction of Rappahannock bridge, destroying everything, supposed three regiments Cavalry and eight of Infantry. Men all fleeing, leaving women and children.

Affairs in Mexico

RICHMOND, August 8.—General Forey's dispatch to the French Minister of War, June 10th, says: "I have just entered the City of Mexico at the head of the army. The whole population of the City received the army with enthusiasm bordering on delirium, and the soldiers were literally crushed under showers of garlands and boquets. I have been present with all the officers of my staff at a *Te Deum* in the magnificent Cathedral of the Capitol which was thronged by immense crowd. The army then, in admirable condition, defiled before me, with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Imperatrice!*" The population strongly desires order, justice and liberty. In my replies to their representatives I have promised them these in the name of the Emperor."

Tennessee Elections.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 7.—The returns of the election, yesterday, come in slowly. The vote is small and the Congressional nominees of the Winchester convention, so far, lead the opposition. The army vote, however, is not yet received.

From the North—The Draft in Ohio—Morgan, &c.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 7.—Cincinnatti papers of the 4th say the draft is to be speedily enforced and that throughly. Gov. Todd and Gen. Manson improved the opportunity of presenting their compliments to Gen. Morgan while the train conveying the latter from Cincinnatti was stopping at Columbus. Gov. Todd shook hands with Gen. Morgan and then visited Burnside to consult about Morgan's surrender. Quarters are in readiness at the Ohio Penitentiary for Morgan and his officers, captured in Ohio.

Alabama Election.

SELMA, Aug. 7.—Election returns from Talladega county give Watts 1494, Shorter 125, Dowdell 29. For Congress, Cruikshank 1198, Curry 532; Calhoun county, Watts 757, Shorter 564. Congress, Cruikshank 65 and one box to hear from. Jefferson county, Watts 501, Shorter 89, Dowdell 27. Congress, Smith 331, Fowler 229; Randolph county, Watts has a majority over Cruikshank of 801; Curry 553.

More of the Tennessee Elections—Rosecrans and his Army.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 7.—Returns from the election on Thursday are quite meagre and indicate the election of the Winchester Convention ticket, with two or three exceptions.

All quiet along the Tennessee line. The position of Rosecrans and army is at Winchester and Decherd, with brigades stationed at several other points.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 8.—Everything is quiet this morning. There was sharp cannonading last night between the enemy's batteries and ours, but without important result. A French and an English war steamer are outside.

From Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 8.—One hundred and ten Yankee cavalry with two commissioned officers, captured at Bifle, Union county, West Tennessee, arrived here this morning.

There is not sufficient returns yet received to decide what names in the Convention ticket are beaten.

ATLANTA, Aug. 8.—Special to *Appeal*, Brandon, 6th:—Ransom's Division of Grant's army with seven musquitoe gunboats, descended the Mississippi river and opened on the Bayou's in West Louisiana. A heavy Yankee force ascended the St. Charles river, in search of out force in Arkansas. Dunt, brother-in-law and partner of Grant in negro apprentices, was captured near Lake Providence, La., by Col. Matt. Johnson's guerillas. The Confederates recaptured several thousand slaves with Dunt. Yankee force is at Montcastle, on the Big Black, except an expedition to the West.—[The last sentence is luminous.—ED. PROGRESS.]

Communications Re-opened with Jackson.

ATLANTA, Aug. 8.—We have a private telegram from Jackson, Miss., of yesterday's date, showing that communication is re-opened with that city.

Shelling the Yankees on the Mississippi.

MORTON, Aug. 8.—Col. Matt. F. Johnston sunk one transport and disabled two others opposite Greenville, last Tuesday. Since that time he has caused to turn back some twelve steamboats laden with merchandise. Gunboats come up and shelled the woods furiously for miles, without doing any damage. This will cause numbers of light artillery batteries to be organized at once for the same purpose and in a few weeks we will see the Mississippi more effectually blockaded than ever before.

Greensboro' Female College destroyed by Fire.

GREENSBORO, Aug 9.—The Methodist Female College was destroyed by fire this morning about 1 o'clock. None of the young ladies were injured, but are all safe. Nearly all the furniture and baggage of the ladies was saved. Fire supposed to be accidental. The Kitchen took fire first and then the College building. All attempts to subdue the flames proved unavailing.

From Fredericksburg.

FREDERICKSBURG, August 9.—Citizens of Stafford report that the enemy, in considerable force, are about five miles from the river, but no signs of them from the town.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, MONDAY, AUG. 10, 1863. NO. 213.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 9.—General Lawton was assigned by the President to the position of Quartermaster General under the act of Congress of last session, giving provisional rank of Brigadier General to the Quartermaster General. He was authorized constructively to appoint a Brigadier General to that office, or assign one already commissioned in the Provisional Army, but it is understood that the intention of Congress was to confer the benefits of the act on Colonel Myers, who was appointed Colonel in the regular army at Montgomery and assigned to duty. The Quartermaster General has been superceded, not removed, and may continue at his post as Assistant Quartermaster General, unless assigned to other duty.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, has been here several days.

Officers by Fredericksburg train this evening report all quiet in Stafford county.

OVER FORTY-FIVE.—We find the following good one in the local column of the *Enquirer*:

Three young men, handsomely dressed, sat by the west fountain in Capitol Square, yesterday morning, smoking and chatting pleasantly and leisurely. While thus engaged in whiling away time, a respectable looking citizen, whose head was rather grayish, and expression somewhat stern and cynical, took a seat on the same bench, and managed to glide into the conversation, turning its course, meanwhile, to the army. At length, he asked, "How is it, gentlemen, that you, in the full tide of health, with apparently plenty of time and money, well brought up and all that—how is it, that you can sit here idly, and see others fight and be butchered up, and sickened to death for your sake?" "Well," responded one, "the army would suit me well enough, but for one thing: If you will pull off that neatly fitting shoe and roll up my drawers, you will find a leg made of leather straps and iron ribs.—The 'original' I left at Sharpsburg." "As for me," remarked the second, "if you will take the trouble to feel this left arm, you will discover that the bone between the shoulder blade and the elbow, to the length of five inches, has been removed. When I stand upon my right foot, also, I am balancing on my toes, the heel being gone.—Result of bullets in the second battle of Manassas." The third youth scarcely knew what to say, but looked daggers at the cynical old codger, and finally broke out: "The same sort of talk forced me in. I was a shaking skeleton when I joined, and on the first march I broke down, got put in one of the meanest hospitals in the country, and came out paralysed in one side." (Here he lifted up a shriveled and lifeless arm.) "And may I ask, sir," he added, "what keeps *you* out? You seem to be in excellent vigor." "Me? I? Why—ahem—*I'm over forty-five!*"

MOBILE TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST.—The Mobile *Advertiser* has the following relative to the coming defence of that city:

While Gen. Johnston was recently in this city the prophets of evil begun to whisper abroad that he had come to consult with Gen. Maury about the ways and means of evacuating the city. When this was mentioned to Gen. Johnston his grave face relaxed into a smile, and he said, "Had that been my purpose I should not have shown my countenance among you. I am here for the directly opposite purpose of looking into your defences and preparing to hold your city." Afterwards, when he had visited the works, and minutely examined every position and gun, he remarked to the same gentleman, "You can tell your people that Mobile is the most defensible seaport position in the Confederate States." Mobile is to be defended, then, to the last.

INSIDE VIEW OF RICHMOND.—The *Enquirer* has the following:

Thieves by the Regiment.—Besides regular bands of organized robbers, we have in Richmond a thousand men and more, who encourage thieves, screen robberies, "fence" stolen goods, and employ all the art of which depraved humanity is capable, in amassing substance by breaking or causing to be broken the laws of the country. They are the life of the organized bands, and if they are detected and securely put out of the way, the organizations themselves must either quit or get caught in their villainy. Men have been robbed all around the city and all over it on the inside, to use a rather general expression, and the *status quo* seems to continue. The city wants, during this war at least, a much larger local detective force than it has at present.

PIANO FOR SALE.

ONE OF WORCESTER'S MAKE, NEARLY NEW, Rosewood case, 7¼ octave—a fine instrument. Apply to A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-9t* Greensboro, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $3 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States, Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to
THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 4-2w H. PORTER.

LEATHER AND BRANDY.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF SOLE AND UPPER Leather for sale. The Upper Leather consists of all qualities. Also, a few barrels of No. 1 Apple Brandy.
W. H. STROTHER,
Aug 8-5t* Louisburg, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR MY negro man DONUM, aged 23 years, about 6 feet high, slim built, and dark complexion. He left Clarksville, Va., with two negroes belonging to Mr. Hoyt, of Washington, and will try to reach Newbern or Washington.
SAM'L S. BIDDLE.
Forestville, Aug. 4-tf.

SHOE FACTORY FOR SALE IN THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE BUILDING IS LARGE AND WELL ARRANGED for the business. The machinery was purchased just before the war began, and is capable of turning out 150 pair of shoes per day. The hands at present employed can be retained by the purchaser if desired. For further particulars, apply to W. F. RICE, Ag't.,
Aug. 4-5t* Thomasville, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instructions immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are instructed to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.

TWO HORSES AND ONE MULE TAKEN FROM my Stables by the 3d New York Cavalry, the 30th July, 1863, one horse about seven years old, a sun-burnt, yellow sorrel, thick, heavy set, short tale, with tale and main a little wavy; had on shoes before; hind feet white and very tender footed, and is gentle in all work, but rough under the sadde. The Filly is about three years old, blood bay, with white in her forehead about the size of a half dollar, with a long tale with a few white hairs in the end of it, and a roan spot on her side. The mule is a very small horse mule, three years old, rather a mouse color, with main and tail cropped, and has a dark stripe down his back. I will pay one hundred dollars for the Mule and two hundred dollars each for the Horses, provided they are not injured.
W. W. PARKER,
Aug 5-1w* Rocky Mount, N. C.

$10 REWARD.

LOST BETWEEN RALEIGH AND CAMP HOLMES, a Pocket Book, containing five ten dollar bills, three five dollar bills, and five dollars in twenty-five cent notes, also containing an order for the exchange of a pair of shoes, and a permit of absent from camp until 5 o'clock on Monday evening. Also some other change. Any person finding the above will do a soldier a great favor by leaving it at the Progress office.
August 4-6t*

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF LENOIR county, a Negro Boy who says his name is CALVIN, and that he belongs to Mr. Samuel Woodley. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.
ISAIAH WOOD, Jailor,
Aug 3-2w* Kinston, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPORTED LIQUORS AT AUCTION.

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR AUCTION and Commission Stores, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following consignment of Liquors, brought over by the steamer Advance: 30 Kegs, extra No. 1 Jamaica Rum. 12 Cases, 1 doz bottles each, best French Brandy. These Liquors were selected for medicinal purposes, and are pure.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
July 31-td Auctioneers.
Register and Standard copy till day.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders, and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garded. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash*.
R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.
July 17-td

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6¼ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore. The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of
JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of
CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.
The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHEREever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va.. after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.
Address GEO. W. DEEMS,
Aug 1-2tawlm* Wilson, N. C.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST Returned with a splendid assortment of
BLOCKADE GOODS,
with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.
LACK & FARRISS,
July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND ABOUT TWENTY Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, which were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible.
A. GORDON,
Aug 8-6t Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

I. ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON MILITARY MATters intended for His Excellency, the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defence duty, and all applications for such exemption to ensure attention must be forwarded through the commanding officer of the regiment with his approval.

By order of Gov. VANCE: R. S. TUCKER,
Aug 4-1w Maj. and A. A. A. C.

All daily papers in the State copy one week and weekly papers two times.

Headquarters Enrolling Office,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Goldsboro, N. C., July 30, 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14, Col. Peter Mallette Commanding Conscripts for N. C., Commanding Officers of the several Regiments of Militia in the 3d Congressional Districts of N. C., comprising the counties of Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Johnston and Wayne, will assemble all white male persons between 18 and 45 years of age (this order includes *all persons* who have not been discharged or exempted heretofore within the above age) at the following time and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Board:

19th Reg't N C Militia, Jones county, at Shady Grove, August 20th 1863.
21st Reg't N C Militia, Onslow county, at Jacksonville, August 24th, 1863.
26th Reg't N C Militia, Duplin county, at Kenansville, August 26th and 27th, 1863.
24th Reg't N C Militia, Sampson county, at Clinton, August 29th and 31st, 1863.
25th Reg't N C Militia. Sampson county at Clinton, September 1st and 2d, 1863.
117th Reg't N C Militia, Johnston county, at Smithfield, September 4th and 5th, 1863.
41st Reg't N C Militia, Johnston county, at Smithfield, September 7th and 8th, 1863.
27th Reg't N C Militia, Wayne county, at Goldsboro, September 10th, 1863.
28th Reg't N C Militia, Wayne county, at Goldsboro, September 11th, 1863.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer, 3d Cong, Dist.
SAML. R. RIXEY, Surg. P. A. C. S.,
L. TURNER SMITH, M. D.,
J. H. FAISON, M. D. } Ex. Board.
July 31-10t

Wilmington Journal please copy one week and send bill to this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.
BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
HILLSBORO' STREET,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, OF HER OWN MANUfacture, Beeswax and Tallow Candles. Beeswax and Tallow wanted in either small or large quantites.—Highest market prices paid.
Raleigh, Aug 1-2w*

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$6,00
" " week	35,00
" " month	100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.
BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

TO HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A STRONG, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN. APPLY at
July 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, AUG. 10, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

Intelligent men who view the American revolution from across the water, men who have none of our prejudices and hatreds, see and have declared that the sword can never bring peace. The London *Times*, since the news of the battle of Gettysburg and the fall of Vicksburg have been received in Europe, says to the Lincoln Government that it can never subjugate the South and the quarrel must be settled by negotiation after all. If we fight one year, five years or twenty years more, the result will be the same—compromise, negotiation and diplomacy must do the work at last. Such are the conclusions of reasoning men in Europe, and such are the impressions of the ablest men of this country. Why then can we not settle the quarrel, as other nations have done, by negotiation, and stay the torrent of war. Blood enough has been shed, suffering enough has been entailed upon the helpless and innocent, and the honest masses of the whole land are sick of the carnage.

If we rejoice at the formation of peace parties at the North, and live in expectation of help from that great body of citizens there who look on the war as wicked and unnecessary, and who want it stopped, why not create a peace party at the South to encourage and co-operate with them in their efforts to arrest the progress of the war? Fighting will only widen the breach and make worse the condition of both sections, and the sooner negotiations are commenced the sooner will we be able to recover from the desolating influences of the struggle. The ablest and the purest men of the North and the South want an armistice, that reason may resume its throne, passion give way to reflection, with the hope and belief that a conference will sheath the sword and restore peace, quiet and prosperity to the country.

We are willing to accept any peace agreed upon by commissioners chosen by the different States and ratified by a majority of the people, for we know that the people of the South will never submit to any peace that is not honorable to them and their section. Whenever the time comes when the massss of the people here, North and South, see the matter as it is viewed in Europe, we shall have peace, for then we shall realize that it must come by other means than cutting each other's throats, and negotiations will follow.

The retaliation farce is about over and the curtain had as well go down. The want of back bone at Richmond has given the enemy the advantage of us, and the best thing that can now be done would be to own up, release the two Captains selected for hanging, and thus procure the release of Lee and Winder, held as hostages for them, and Morgan and his officers, who are incarcerated in the Ohio Penitentiary. We had the advantage in prisoners when the ten Confederates were massacred in Missouri; we had it also when Mumford was hung in New Orleans, and we had it when Burnside commenced his murders in Kentucky, but the vassalating, hesitating, weak policy of the government has let all slip, and now to talk of hanging is ridiculous. Had it been the intention of the government to hang Sawyer and Flynn in retaliation for the two officers murdered by Burnside in Kentucky, the execution should have followed the selection of the victims, immediately, in the same hour. Hesitation and delay betrayed weakness and *fear*, and the enemy seeing this have taken advantage of it; and the holding of these two men, who ought to have been hung before Lee, Winder, or Morgan and his men were captured, keeps them all in solitary confinement.

If Flynn and Sawyer are hung so must a son of General Lee and a son of General Winder, besides Morgan and a score of his officers. The execution having been delayed too long, they never will be hung, and they had as well be released, so our officers may regain their liberty. We have had it in our power at one time to have retaliated for the brutal murders of the enemy, but that time has passed, unless we want to hoist the black flag and commence a war of extermination.

PERSONAL.—Governor Vance and Surgeon General Warren, who have been absent for several days on a visit to Richmond, returned on Saturday.

We are also pleased to see Adjutant General Fowle again in the city, after an absence of two or three weeks to the up country, to recruit his health. The trip has had a beneficial effect and the General is looking very well.

It was rumored yesterday that the extensive buildings of the Methodist Female College, at Geensboro', were destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

P. S.—News has been received here by telegraph since the above was in type that the buildings were destroyed but that all the furniture and moveable property was saved.

TANNERS, &C.—We cheerfully publish the letter of "JUSTICE" in explanation of the manner in which he conducts the tanning business. We know the gentleman well and would not expect anything but an honorable business by him; but while he sells leather at $2,25 a pound, others sell it at $6. And had all tanners have confined themselves to the 75 per cent. and sold leather at $2,25 a pound, green hides would not have advanced to such enormous prices as they now commaud. Shoes now range from $25 to $50 and boots from $75 to $100. Nothing is doing so much to make the government and the war unpopular as extortion and speculation, and unless the government puts it down it will put the government down.

Clingman's Brigade.

A letter has been received from Sullivan's Island, from a medical officer of Clingman's brigade, in which he says:

"General Clingman's brigade, composed of four North Carolina regiments, has been in this place since the commencement of the bombardment of Morris Island. They have undergone more hardships, and more terrific shelling for the same length of time than any troops in the Confederate States since the war commenced, and, notwithstanding all this, our sick soldiers—made sick by exposure on the Island—are refused admittance in the hospitals in Charleston. The Surgeons of Hospitals say if our men are sick enough to send to hospitals they must be sent home; and General Clingman says if men are to be sent home from hospitals in Charleston they shall not be furloughed."

There are large numbers of sick in the brigade, for the letter from which we quote says there are two hundred sick in one regiment. The letter suggests that Gen. Warren establish a temporary hospital in Chorleston for the accommodation of our sick soldiers, and we trust that the suggestion will be acted upon, if practicable.

The negro is getting to be an important animal.—The Yankees already have a large number under arms and are gathering them in as fast as the advance of their armies will enable them to do so; and a writer in the Mobile *Register* suggests that the Confederate Government put 80,000 in the Confederate army. Boasted American civilization! The fanatics of the two sections have got the country into a gigantic war over the negro, and being unable or unwilling to decide the contest themselves, propose to arm the negroes, an inferior race, to fight it out. If we cannot prosecute the war without arming our own slaves we had better abandon it. The danger to the helpless and innocent is great enough as it is without arming eighty thousand of our own slaves. No wonder the countries of Europe refuse to interfere in our quarrel.

The Yankees in Motion—Another Raid Expected.

The news comes from below that the enemy are again in motion, and that another descent upon the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is expected.—This time it is thought they are moving in large force. We shall probably hear more before going to press.

The Wilmington *Journal*, of Friday evening, says:

We have reason to believe that an extensive raid is preparing to issue from Newbern, its destination being, of course, unknown. The idea is believed to be that the enemy will issue out in force some distance from Newbern with infantry and artillery, as well as cavalry, and there entrench themselves, thus forming a secondary base upon which the raiding party or parties, of cavalry can fall back for support if pursued or hard pressed. They may thus be enabled to operate from a secondary base at least twenty miles in advance of their primary base at Newbern.

Where their blows may next fall, is still in the dark, but that they are preparing to strike, and strike heavily, appears to be unquestionable. The best information received at Kinston seems to leave no doubt of this, and we therefore think it right to give our people in the Eastern counties the best notice we can. We would warn them that not a moment is to be lost, but that the effective organization of home guards should proceed at once in every county and every Captain's district. Destroy bridges and fell trees in the front of these raiders, so as to detain them until a force can be got together to amubush them and capture, kill or drive them back. Of course a system of scouts and couriers must be organized. We notice meetings in Wayne, Sampson, and other counties, with the view of adopting precautionary measures against the advance of these marauding parties. By hearty co-operation and mutual assistance, the different counties and neighborhoods can protect themselves and protect each other, besides punishing the enemy, and teaching him that raiding is rather a dangerous business against a people determined to defend themselves and their property.

Again we say, prepare—be on the alert. There is present need for every organization that can be devised, calculated to repulse these marauders, who are even now preparing for a spring upon unprotected sections of country. Let them be disappointed. Let them find that the country is not unprotected.

A Letter from a Tanner.

GREENSBORO', Aug. 7th, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—In your issue of the 7th inst., under the head of "Skulkers and Extortioners," you take the occasion to give the tanners a rap. That there are "skulkers and extortioners" among the tanners of the State, I presume there is no doubt; but your article, without some explanation, is calculated to excite a prejudice against many innocent and worthy men. I judge from your article that you have overlooked the clause in the revenue law of this State limiting tanners to seventy-five per cent. profit and that all over that is to be paid to the Sheriff on the 1st of July. If then a tanner is an honest man it does him no good to sell his leather for more than seventy-five per cent. profit on cost of production, for what he realizes over that he has to pay into the Treasury of the State, or be guilty of perjury. If the young man you allude to sells leather at $6 a pound he will have to pay a large portion of it into the Treasury or swear to a lie.

I carry on the tanning business, but am not exempt on that account, as I am not a tanner by profession, and, I presume, the law of Congress exempting tanners, applies only to those who work at the trade, and not to proprietors or owners of tanneries. But, as the proprietor of a yard, I am satisfied that no honest man can carry on the business of tanning in this State under our present revenue law, and unless there is some amendment by the Legislature the business of tanning in this State will have to come to an end. The seventy-five per cent. allowed by the Legislature sounds high, but let us look at it for a moment. In the fall of 1862 I purchased a stock of hides costing eighty cents a pound; it has cost me about fifty cents a pound to tan them, making cost of production $1:20. Add to this seventy-five per cent. profit, and we have $2:25—the price which I am compelled to sell my leather—or if I sell it for more, I must pay it over to the State. Well, my leather is all sold at $2:25 a pound, and to-day I have the money. What next? Buy another stock of hides? But hides are now selling at $2:50 a pound. What is the result? It will take all my money, profits and all to buy another stock of hides, and the consequence is that after tanning twelve months, I have lost all my labor, have no money, no leather and not as many hides as I had when I commenced the business. The rise in the price of the raw material has outstripped the profit allowed by the Legislature. Tanning differs very materially from other manufacturing. It is a slow process. In the present state of the country it is attended with great risk, as either peace or the raising of the blockade would reduce leather to old prices. The Legislature has left the tanner at the mercy of the butcher. The butcher sells the tanner one hundred hides to-day; six months thereafter the same butcher sells the tanner another hundred hides, and the leather from the first hundred will not pay for the second hundred, for the tanner is limited to seventy-five per cent. and the butcher, not being limited, has raised his price several hundred per cent.

Mr. Editor, you cannot allow me space or I could easily show the absurdity of limiting the tanner in his profits when everything else is foot-loose. I simply close by repeating that, unless the law is altered, no honest man can tan leather in this State, and if any man sells leather at $6 a pound, manufactured from hides bought either last fall or this last spring and do not pay over a large portion of the profits to the State, he is guilty of perjury. JUSTICE.

THE WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG.

Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, has been to the battle field of Gettysburg, and writes a letter to the Baltimore *American*, from which we take the following:

From the condition of many lying dead on the fields and in the woods, it is plain that hundred of lives might have been saved if they could have received immediate attention. And now, in the field hospitals, some are dying and more must die, unless speedily supplied. In justice to the inhabitants of Gettysburg, who are so violently assailed by the Northern papers, and to show the necessities of the case, it must be borne in mind that the presence of the two armies has swept away all the articles of comfort usually found in stores and private dwellings; consequently, while the citizens have been most generous, they can often do little more than find food and raiment for themselves.

Add to this that, for rapid marches, both armies have divested themselves of every impediment, taking only a few days' rations and ammunition. Each of the contending hosts had to move on, too, with great expedition after the battle. The result of all this is, that the wounded lie in greatest destitution. In the field hospitals a large number still lie, not only in the open air, (which is better really than a house in this hot weather,) but in the mud and water. In one field hospital a soldier literally lay in the water with no clothes at all. He had received no attention for three days, except from God, to whom he turned in this hour of anguish; for he was reading a Testament.

THE CONFEDERATE WOUNDED.

It will inform and gratify all, may contribute to kind feeling, and is only an act of justice, to state that the "College"—the largest and most airy building in Gettysburg—has been given to the Confederate wounded as a hospital.

Dr. Frazer, of South Carolina, well known to me as a noble specimen of a medical gentleman, remained with the wounded and has charge. He tells me that he had some assistants from Pennsylvania, but needed more, and that if any physicians from Baltimore would go, he would be very grateful. I could mention many acts of kindness passing between the wounded soldiers of the hostile forces, which would put us to the blush for the uncharitable and bitter feelings at work in this city; but I have already said more than I intended. I took the pen simply to state what I have, as to the articles which are now so pressingly needed, some of which, especially blankets, tin cups, &c., have been overlooked.

SUFFERINGS IN TRANSPORTATION.

Will it be thought presumptuous in me if I comply with the earnest request of a large number of wounded officers, and say one word as to the conveyance of the wounded from Gettysburg to this city. If I err, let my feelings, as well as my promise to them, be my apology. A single fact will be enough. On Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock p. m., a very large train was loaded, inside and on the top, with soldiers wounded in every conceivable way. The train was to have left at 5; it did not begin to move till 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The locomotive on the Hanover road was so feeble that, at one point, it was necessary to leave half the train until the engine carried the other about ten miles, when it returned for the abandoned cars. This train did not reach the city until twelve o'clock last night. Thirty-six hours were thus spent on the cars by those suffering men. Of course I neither had nor desired a seat. Among the officers I found men of property, delicately brought up, and with them, and all, it was most touching to hear the exclamation, "oh, what a luxury!" as I took them, at the many unnecessary stopping places, to puddles of muddy water and dressed their wounds.

Yours, respectfully, R. FULLER.

ORDER RELATING TO WOUNDED PRISONERS.

The following was issued from headquarters:

HEAD QUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Eighth Army Corps,
Baltimore, Md., July 10, 1863,

General Order, No. 42.

Suitable and comfortable hospital accommodation will be provided for sick and wounded prisoners of war the same as for soldiers of the Union.

On the arrival of the wounded or sick rebel officers or soldiers in Baltimore, whose injuries or condition are such that, in the opinion of the proper medical authority, they should not be confined or sent for exchange with other prisoners, they will be immediately assigned and conveyed to the hospital designated for them, there to remain on parole until they are sufficiently recovered to be removed for imprisonment or exchanged. No other paroles of prisoners of war will be taken or recognized.

No rebel officer or solder can be received or entertained in any private house, or in any place other than the hospital to which he is regularly assigned by proper medical authority.

Separate hospitals for prisoners of war will be established.

No person not thoroughly loyal will be permitted, under any circumstances, to visit or have access to any military hospital.

If any person, or persons, within this department, be found harboring, entertaining or concealing any rebel officer or soldier in his or her house, or on his or her premises, or in any place, after twenty-four hours from the publication of this order, the persons so offending will be at once sent beyond the Union lines into the rebel States, or otherwise punished at the discretion of the military authority.

The Medical Director of the Middle Department, and Provost Marshal of the 8th army corps, are charged to see that this order is strictly executed.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schenck:

W. H. CHEESBOROUGH,
Lt. Col. and A. A. G.

PRESS DESPATCHES COPYRIGHTED.

The Board of Directors of the Press Association have determined to take out a copyright of all the press despatches which the proprietors of the daily presses have gone to the expense of obtaining. This will make it their exclusive property, and will forbid, under the penalties of law, the dealing out of such reports to clubs, or even the copying of them by papers outside of the Association. It is only necessary to mention the enormous expense which the collection of the news embraced in these reports, and the transmission of it over the wires of the telegraph, entails on the daily press, and it is not more than right that it alone should enjoy the fruit of their own expenses.—All of these despatches will be collected together and published in a monthly serial, octavo form, at the price of $5 per volume. This will form one of the most interesting and complete histories of the war. For futher information on these subjects, we refer to card of the Agent of the Press Association, Mr. J. S Thrasher, which we publish below, and to the Acts of Congress authorizing the copyrighting of the press reports:

TO THE PUBLIC.—The earliest efforts of the Press Association have been directed to the organization and extension of a system of daily news reports, commensurate with the high mission it is called upon to fill, and with the importance of the events now transpiring. At the very outset of this undertaking, great labor and large expenditures were incurred, and those will nesessarily increase as the enterprise attains a wider sphere of organization and action. Although the Association has barely entered upon the second annual quarter of its existence, its outlay for collecting news, and transmitting it to all parts of the country for publication, has attained a rate of expenditure very nearly equal to $70,000 annually, with every indication of continued and perhaps rapid, increase.

The only field from which the members of the Association can hope to reap a return from this outlay is the field of publication for their respective journals; and, indeed, this would be sufficient, if they were permitted to reap the harvest which it offers. Unfortunately, the interest which has been excited in the public mind by the daily transmission of news from reliable sources, has called into existence a practice adverse to the press, and which seeks to gather the harvest of publication without bearing any portion of the cost of collecting and transmitting the news reports. The aid of the magnetic telegraph, which has enabled the Press Associatian to transmit to every great centre of publication, from the Potomac to the Mississippi, daily reports of events in every quarter, has been invoked to deprive members of their just reward. As soon as the news has been made public, copies of the daily journals are taken to the telegraph offices, and the contents of the news reports are sent, at a small cost of tolls, to numerous clubs along the line of telegraph, and published by bulletins for the profit of the parties engaged in the business.

In this way the main value of the journals is destroyed, as the portion of their contents of greatest interest is communicated to the public before the papers can be transmitted by mails. One of the great telegraph companies has lent itself to this practice, so injurious and unjust to the press, and numerous indications exist that the evil is being daily extended. So great have its effects already become in diminishing the circulation of journals, that the question was seriously presented, whether the system of daily news reports by telegraph should be abandoned, or measures taken to protect the rights of the press.

To abandon the system would be to deprive the public of much of the early information of events, for which it naturally looks to the press. It has, therefore, been determined to continue, and to extend, the system, as far as practicable, and to protect the interest of the members of the Association in the news reports, which their labor and expenditure have called into existence, by seeking the defence offered by the laws. The "Telegraphic Reports of the Press Association" have, therefore, been copyrighted.

They will be published in monthly parts, in neat pamphlet form, and a limited number of copies only will be printed for distribution to subscribers. The work will be a valuable book for reference, as it will contain a daily record of our history in a form convenient for binding and for the library.

The first volume will comprise the reports from the present date until the end of the year, and will be sent by mail to subscribers at the price of $5, payable in advance. No subscriptions will be taken for less than one volume.

J. S. THRASHER,
Superintendent Press Association.
Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1863.

GEN. JOHN MORGAN—HIS DEMEANOR IN PRISON—HIS DEPARTURE FROM CINCINNATI.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes from Cincinnati, July 30, as follows:

For the several days since the arrival of the Rebel General Morgan, crowds of people have besieged the city prison in order to get a view of the great "ubiquitous," but the burning rays of a July sun had a tendency to cool the ardor. A general order from General Burnside denied access to all, and even the mother of the prisoner was refused admittance. The "press" were not even favored; but your correspondent, by a mere accident, had a few moments' conversation with the guerilla chieftain. He appeared quite at ease until he found that the "parole" dodge was useless, and that General Burnside refused to recognize it, when he became somewhat reserved and thoughtful. He seemed to fear that he would be placed in uncomfortable quarters, as it was reported that he and his officers would be sent to Johnston's Island, which he was told was a cold, bleak place, and that the prisoners were treated roughly.

We told him such was not the case, but that he would, no doubt, be closely confined and closely watched, but that he would be treated according to his rank and the usage and custom of war. After about ten minutes' conversation he was remanded back to his quarters, and as he left he said to Gen. Manson, who was standing by: "General, I wish you would intercede and get a drink of whisky for me, as I am terribly dry." As he left he courteously bowed, and, cigar in mouth, accompanied by his keeper disappeared, much to the chagrin of the gaping crowd, who were gathered outside the open windows of the reception room in the city prison.

At 9 o'clock this morning, three companies of the 11th Ohio volunteer infantry, under command of their Lieutenant Colonel, formed in hollow square in front of the city prison, having been detailed as escort to the Rebel officers to the depot of the Little Miama Railroad. First came John Morgan dressed in blue jeans pants, and having on a new grass linen blouse, his towering form prominent in the procession. He is a man of over six feet in height, weighing perhaps some two hundred pounds, with erect form, florid complexion, light hair, goatee and mustache closely trimmed. He has rather a pleasant blue eye, full and sharp, and his gait is swaggering. Beside him walked Colonel Cluke, a tall raw-boned man of somewhat swarthy complexion, with dark hair, and eyes which have a sinister expression.

There seems much of the brute predominant in his features, and, while unpopular with his command, is spoken of as having a cruel disposition. Next came Morgan's Adjutant General, wearing a full rebel uniform, and by his side was the Quartermaster, a cousin of General Morgan. Two and two, to the number of twenty-eight, followed the whole, enclosed by double files of soldiers with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets. Most of the prisoners were smoking cigars, and we noticed a canteen freely circulating among them on their way down Ninth street to the depot. At the depot an immense crowd of people who followed them on their march, made the streets impassable for wagons and horses. At ten o'clock the rebels were placed in the cars, and, under guard of a full regiment of infantry left for Columbus, where, by order of the Secretary of War, they will be confined in the State Penitentiary, in solitary confinement, until the release of our officers held as hostages in Richmond. Thus is the termination of the great Morgan raid, and Cincinnati breathes free once more.

ADDRESS OF LIEUT.-GEN. D. H. HILL.—The following address was issued by Lieut-Gen'l. Hill on taking command of Gen. Hardee's corps, to which he has been assigned:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS,
July 24, 1863.

General Orders No. 31.

With unfeigned diffidence the undersigned succeeds to the able and distinguished soldier who so long has commanded this gallant corps, honoring it with his name and leadership, and being in turn honored by its noble bearing and glorious achievements.

The example set makes plain my path of duty, and the corps has but to continue the same consistent line of good conduct and propriety which has always characterised it. Believing as I do that rowdyism and insubordination are fruitful sources of trouble in camps and bad behavior in battle, I will insist upon strict discipline. All will be expected and required to render a prompt and liberal compliance with the requirements of law and authority.

Soldiers! a brutal and ruthless enemy, flushed with success, is pressing everywhere upon our wasted territory, seeking to carry fire and sword to our once happy homes, and instead of rising with renewed energy to drive off the invaders, thousands and tens of thiusands of able bodied young men have skulked from the field under the provisions of the exemption bill, regardless of the interest, the safety and honor of the country. These miserable creatures are only concerned about screening their worthless carcasses from Yonkee bullets.

Lt these poor politicians go! The Confederacy looks in her hour of trial to your shattered ranks, and appeals to your manhood for that grand exhibition of courage, fidelity and patience which won for our forefathers the priceless boon of liberty. You will have many and sore trials, but with an unwavering trust in a God of truth and Justice, and with an unconquerable determination to be free, you will be able to transmit the same inestimable blessings to your descendents.

(Signed,) D. H. HILL, Lt. Gen.
Official:
R. H. Hatcher, A. A. G.

The Raleigh *Standard* announces the withdrawal of Mr. Bradford as collector in North Carolina, and evinces, we are pleased to say, a better spirit than we had expected on the occasion. There is an error, however, in its statement, the correction of which ought to add to its pleasure. The *Register* says it is glad the President "has heeded the meetings held by the people on the subject." It is only just to the Secretary of War to say, that's soon as he learned, through the courteous representations of citizens, that the susceptibilities of the people of North Carolina were wounded by Mr. Bradford's appointment, orders were immediately given to have their feelings respected. The action was all taken before it was known that public meetings were held to demand it.

Our fellow-citizens of North Carolina should see in this action, what really caused it, a deference to their wishes and a respect for their susceptibilities in which the Secretary took a sincere pleasure. They will always find hereafter, as they see now, that there is no need of anger and clamor in their relations to the Government. We trust we are at the commencement of a better state of feeling.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Does not the *Sentinel* know that Governor Vance made a direct appeal to the President to remove Bradford and that the President made a positive refusal? If not we can assure that paper that such is the fact, and that the President only changed his mind and gave the order for the removal after the expression of public meetings had acquainted him with the widespread dissatisfaction that existed in the State. Let the Government deal fairly by our people and be just to our State and her soldiers, and it will have no cause to complain of us; but slow and unassuming as we are, we have sense enough to know when we are insulted and manhood enough to resent an indignity.

GEN. D. H. HILL.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* says: Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill, who has lately been transferred to the Army of Tennessee, is as conspicuous for piety as his brother-in-law, the late and lamented Jackson. The Rev. David Wills, of Macon, Ga., is staying at his headquarters and preaching every night to the soldiers, and the General rides several miles to attend divine service. He encourages the officers and privates both by precept and example not to forsake the assembling of themselves together for Christian worship, and evinces a lively concern for the spiritual welfare of his corps. He renders all the aid in his power to Chaplains and Missionaries in prosecuting their holy mission.

When such men lead our armies the stars will fight against our enemies.

Nathaniel Brooks Tenny.

Among the many brave and gallant young men who fell at the late battle of Gettysburg, none more deserve the praise and remembrance than NATHANIEL BROOKS TENNY, of Chapel Hill, N. C. When the war first broke out he was among the first to volunteer his services in defence of his country; but his health being very delicate he was persuaded by his friends to remain at home a while longer, but not being satisfied with remaining at home while the friends of his youth were enduring the hardships of camp life, he again volunteered, and joined the 11th N. C. Regiment and was elected Sergeant of Company G. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, which office he filled with much satisfaction. He had been in the service for about sixteen months, and won the respect and admiration of both officers and men for his bravery and gallant conduct in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. He leaves a fond and devoted mother, four loving brothers and an affectionate sister, besides a large number of friends (for he was a favorite with every one) to mourn his untimely death. But they mourn not as those who have no hope, and may they be able to cry with Job—"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be His holy name." S.

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 3-td

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I. Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 28-tf

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for *Congress or any other* civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is in Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM FRANKLINTON, FRANKLIN County, one Heifer, 3 years old, red and white spotted; two yearlings, mostly black, with a few white spots and a white spot in the face. The mark is crop each ear. To any one taking them up and writing to me so I can get them I will pay the above reward.

Aug. 10-1w* JOHN RHEM.

MULES! MULES! MULES!

STRAYED OFF OR CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY during the recent raid at Tarboro, five MULES, all branded N. C. One of them black, one bay, one iron grey, and two small mules, color not known. I will give Twenty Dollars for the delivery of each mule to me at Raleigh, or to Mr. David Pender at Tarboro, N. C. They are supposed to be in the neighborhood of Kinston.

THOMAS D. HOGG,
Major & C. S.
August 10-2w

EXCHANGE HOTEL!

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT wants to employ some energetic, pleasant business man as superintendent; also, a number of good carpenters. Early application is desirable.

Aug. 10-3t W. H. CUNNINGIM.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
Raleigh, N. C
March 19-tf